

NEW YORK WOMAN IN POULI TRENCHES SEES WAR HORRORS

Wife of Major Seaman Survives Duel of Big Guns in Siege of Antwerp.

UNDER FIRE IN RHEIMS.

Saw Soldiers Laugh Cheerfully as They Braved Death.

Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman, who left her home at No. 247 Fifth Avenue, to accompany her husband, Major Seaman, President of the British War Relief Association, to France and Belgium, was visiting the first line trenches in Flanders when an artillery duel developed between the opposing armies. The Seamans returned on the liner Cameronia of the Anchor Line, after an almost continuous first hand study of conditions since the beginning of the war.

"I wasn't thrilled when we received the wireless warning that German submarines were operating near us off Nantucket Sunday night," Mrs. Seaman told The Evening World reporter. "I was still thinking of the men I had seen under fire, and the women engaged in relief work, too."

Mrs. Seaman said no woman is ever "sent" to the front. In fact, it requires much coaxing of French military officials before they will permit a woman to go into the danger zone. "But my husband was going. He had work to do, so I went along to help him," explained Mrs. Seaman.

Major Seaman was formerly a surgeon in the United States army. When not attending to the forwarding of supplies in Belgium, he and Mrs. Seaman were working in the base hospitals, he as surgeon, she as a volunteer aide of the Red Cross.

FIFTH AVENUE WOMAN GETS TASTE OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

During the siege of Antwerp they were in the city. It was here the American woman from Fifth Avenue, New York, for the first time witnessed the horrors of war. She said to-day that nothing she had ever read could

equal the pictures of frightfulness she will carry in her mind the rest of her life.

"The Cathedral at Rheims is standing," she said, "a monument to all. They're going to allow it to remain unrepared, according to present plans. The outer roof has been demolished, but the inner roof is intact, it having been only slightly damaged by two shells which fell near the altar and the statue of Joan of Arc. The day we entered Rheims two shells fell in the city, doing practically no damage. We were told by the captain escorting us that the Germans shelled the city continually, evidently trying to find better range."

"Later we were taken in an automobile followed by a machine gun. Sometimes we traveled underground and again in the open. On every side there were French soldiers who cheered us as we passed."

"They were happy, apparently waiting for their day and whiling away their hours keeping their burrows in the ground. The machine gun was pointed at us. As we moved slowly out of a tunnel we came upon the first line trenches, the French boundary of 'No Man's Land.'"

HEARS THE WHINE OF THE GERMAN SHELLS.

"All was still and quiet close at hand. In the distance, not many hundreds of yards away, we could see the German trenches. A young officer handed me little cotton pellets to place in my ears and I wondered why, but not for long. A terrific hum followed by a sharp bang made us crouch in the protecting ditch. It was the French battery in the rear."

"The officers near us were surprised. We waited and two other guns spoke. As we gazed at the German trenches through the periscopes we heard a different noise, a rather singing, increasingly loud whine. The Germans were replying in kind."

"You ask me to state the nature of my feelings at that particular moment. Well, I marveled then, and I shall continue to do so forever, at the wonderful self-control displayed by those brave men in the first line trenches. Many of them actually laughed as they brought the machine gun into play in our section. It was thrilling after I had time to collect my thoughts. But I wonder why soldiers aren't crazed."

The Major and Mrs. Seaman had an audience with Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. She told them: "We are going to win in the end, and it will have been America which helped to preserve our people for their country after the war."

American relief in all the belligerent countries is considered the greatest deed of the war, said Major Seaman.

TUBE STRIKE AVERTED; BOTH SIDES YIELDING

Company Takes Back Discharged Men—Union Not to Resort to Coercion.

George W. W. Hanger of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation made public to-day the terms of the agreement between William C. Fleck, President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad, and G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which averted the strike that had been called last night.

The company agreed to reinstate thirty-two men discharged for activities in organizing a lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. This was one of the biggest questions involved in the dispute between the men and the company.

Mr. Sines agreed that the Brotherhood will not make any requests of the company before Feb. 1, 1917, and to refrain from the exercise of any coercion of the employees in the interests of the Brotherhood. No questions of pay or hours were involved. Mr. Fleck insisted to-day that in entering into an agreement with Mr. Sines he did not recognize the union.

U. S. SURGEON'S WIFE, WHO SAW HORRORS OF WAR IN THE TRENCHES



Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman.

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Evening World Housewives' Protective League Will Teach Women How to Pay the Bills

After All, They're the Ones Who Pay, Says Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Syracuse, State Head of Federated Women's Clubs—Too Long They Have Been Indifferent to the Business End of the Home.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

"O NLY the women can do it," said Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, in giving her opinion of the Housewives' Protective League, that is being organized under the auspices of The Evening World.

"With a combined force of women, as is contemplated by this most progressive movement, the home, from a business standpoint, is bound to become an important issue, and the problem of high prices and household economies can be attacked with power. I heartily recommend this effort as a great step in the right direction."

"I believe every housewife in the city ought to be glad of this opportunity to take a part in securing her just rights in the defense of her home." Mrs. Hildreth, who lives in Syracuse, is in the city on a brief visit at the home of Miss Florence Guernsey, the First Vice President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and is a member of The Evening World Co-operative Committee.

Mrs. Hildreth was enthusiastic in her belief as to what women could accomplish, her practical views and activities being widely known. "It is certainly true that something was done in this direction," she urged, "something of a constructive nature. All these things were formerly left to men. Now women are beginning to get down to the basic principles, the underlying causes, that affect their household management. For example, they are beginning to look into the high price of sugar and beans and similar foods that comprise the fundamentals of life itself."

WOMEN SUFFER FOR THEIR INDIFFERENCE.

"Let us be frank about it. Women have been indifferent too long. Merchants have taken advantage of this indifference. Women should make the home more of a business. We women have lost big opportunities in not making ourselves felt in this connection."

"After all, we are the people who pay. Woman pays the bills and manages the home. To get the most benefit for her home, a little work on the outside is necessary."

"It is important to know what is being charged in various places, and why prices go up artificially, and what foods can be utilized to the advantage of the family when funds are low."

"Go into the average home. You will feel the situation before you have been there very long. Furthermore, there seems to be no future release from this growing condition that threatens the happiness of the home. Eggs are a luxury, the baby needs milk, and the cost of these things are so high that they must be used sparingly."

"To-day meat is practically unknown in the home of the ordinary laborer. What can be the result? Lower vitality, weak children—elements that affect the future citizen and the community in the end. Too much is left to the dealer to send what he likes."

"Too little attention has been given by our women to the real everyday cost of household management."

"Too little has been accomplished in the way of securing the latest devices that save work and give opportunity for more study of home management, which can be had only by getting on the outside of the home walls. It is the biggest problem before the public to-day and bound to become more serious if we do not take hold now. The women have got to do it."

ONE PROTESTING HOUSEWIFE'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Housewives' Protective League, New York City.

"Dear Madam: We apartment dwellers will be grateful to you for starting this league, as for lack of space we have to buy in such small quantities; therefore we notice the high price most."

"I have been thinking of writing and suggesting this very thing. A little publicity will surely help toward reducing the price on some of the necessities, even if it doesn't cure the evil of high prices."

"Perhaps if we formed community leagues in conjunction with this league it would be for our mutual benefit, as then we could buy from the farmers in fairly large quantities, thereby saving the middleman's profit. For I surely believe he deserves a great part of the blame for the high prices."

"Commission men receive a salary of \$65 a week. Their book-keepers average \$30 to \$40 a week, their stenographers \$14 to \$20 a week. Then they have a farmer in each county buying for them either on a salary or a commission basis."

"The farmer doesn't get a great deal more than he received years ago, because in comparison he pays double for his phosphate, field, &c., than he did formerly."

"The retailer claims he makes very little; then some one is to blame. Who is it?"

"For instance, take apples. We are making our jellies, &c., just now, so I notice particularly the price of crabapples. Formerly I have paid anywhere from 15 cents to 25 cents a peck; now a four-quart basket (half a peck) is marked 35 cents, making it 70 cents for a peck, almost five times as much as it was. The trees are bearing just the same and the farmer is getting about 25 cents a peck. This is just one instance."

"Wishing you luck in this venture, I am, Sincerely,
"JOSEPHINE BURNSIDE WHITE."

"No. 80 West Ninety-first Street."

SMALL CONFESSES HE MURDERED HIS AUNT

Two Men and Women Were Suspected by Officials of the Killing of Mrs. Turnbull.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 12.—Guy Small, who was being held on circumstantial evidence for the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Emma Turnbull, on Aug. 4, to-day calmly confessed to the crime.

Details of the struggle, in which, armed with whiskey, he had broken his aunt's skull with a flatiron and burned her clothing in the presence of his little son, were told by Small in the jail at Ellsworth.

The confession staggered officials, for two men and a woman neighbor have been regarded with the most suspicion.

Mrs. Turnbull was the mother of seven children. On Aug. 4 a bloody trail led to the finding of her body, battered almost beyond recognition, in a clump of bushes.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

To-day is the fourth day of registration. Registration places open from 5:30 P. M. until 10:30 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Cut out this coupon, fill out and mail to the Housewives' Protective League, Evening World, Post Office Box 1354.

Oct. 1916

Name

Address

I desire to enroll my name as a member of The Evening World's Housewives' Protective League.

Inclose 2-cent stamp and membership token will be mailed.



Mrs. A. H. Hildreth

Objects of Housewives' League Organized by The Evening World

The purposes of the Housewives' Protective League are:
To reduce the cost of living wherever possible.
To fight high prices that are artificial.
To secure best weight and measures.
To eliminate petty graft on the common commodities.
To stand together against unwarranted strikes on the necessities of life.

To exchange opinions and views through the columns of The Evening World.
To set forth methods of household economy.

A committee of organization has been formed which will co-operate with The Evening World and the housewives of the City of New York. This committee consists of representative and well known women closely identified with the civic betterment of the city. Some of the members of this committee are:

Miss Florence Guernsey, Vice President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and President of the Eclectic Club.
Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the Biennial Board of Women's Clubs.
Mrs. John J. Dillon, wife of the State Commissioner of Feeds.
Mrs. Robert Adamsen, wife of Fire Commissioner.
Mrs. Marcus Marks, wife of Borough President.
Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of Consumers' League.
Mrs. Inez Mithelland Bolles, lawyer.
Mrs. William Einstein, Chairman of the Families Committee of the New York Child Welfare Board.

DAIRY LEAGUE FEUD THREATENS TO KEEP MILK SUPPLY DOWN

Directors Meet To-Night—Dillon Says Farmers Demand Brill's Resignation.

There is war in the Dairyman's League, which has been conducting the milk strike here during the last two weeks. President Jacob Brill, who yesterday made a settlement with the big city milk dealers, has left town, and the members of the executive committee, who say that they alone have power to make settlements, declare they will repudiate his action.

"There will be a meeting of the directors of the League to-night," said Food Commissioner John J. Dillon, spokesman for the executive committee. "The directors come from all parts of this milk region. The executive committee will report the attitude and conduct of President Jacob Brill. In the opinion of the committee and of many farmers who have called me on the telephone, a demand for the immediate resignation of Mr. Brill should be made."

"By the terms of Mr. Brill's alleged 'settlement,'" Mr. Dillon continued, "the farmers are to receive the increase of 45 cents a hundred weight they demanded for their milk during the next three months. After that the price will be determined by an arbitration committee. The executive committee repudiated the alleged settlement and are advising the farmers by wire not to ship milk to the big dealers."

All night long farmers of the "milk shed" were telephoning to the executive committee and to Commissioner Dillon, asking whether to obey the telegram of President Brill ordering them to ship milk.

"We have told them: 'No, every time,'" said Mr. Dillon. "It would be outrageous after having practically won our battle to betray our cause by such an alleged 'settlement' as

"DESPERATE" NEED OF MAIDS FOR HOUSE WORK IN THIS STATE

So the Situation Is Described by Bureau of Employment—Labor in Great Demand.

PLENTY OF JOBS OPEN.

Skilled Artisans and Factory Workers, Male and Female, Badly Wanted.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—The State Bureau of Employment reports that general employment conditions are good throughout the country. A much higher percentage of the workers in New York State is now employed than has been for several years. Despite this situation the total placements of the various branches of the State Bureau of Employment were larger during September than any month since the bureau was established.

During September there was a strong demand for building and construction workers, such as carpenters, painters, building mechanics, electricians, plasterers, woodworkers and finishers, pipe fitters, plumbers and roofers' helpers. The demand for general laborers at good wages still continues.

Owing to the reopening of schools there has been a large unfilled call for office boys, errand boys and messengers. In New York City the demand for stock clerks, packers and porters far exceeds the number of available men.

The call for factory workers, especially women factory workers, is very heavy, particularly in some of the up-State cities. The demand for skilled machinists is still good, though a number of unskilled workers have been laid off in some parts of the State. The supply of good male stenographers is not equal to the demand and several good positions are open in the various branches.

Although summer resorts are closing, the supply of maids and domestics is far below the call. A superintendent of one of the branch offices described the situation as "desperate." Offers of \$6 to \$8 a week and maintenance induces only a few to take up the work. The demand is so acute in one of the up-State cities that housewives have offered to take girls who are attending school, giving them room and board in exchange for their services outside school hours.

While there is still a demand for various kinds of farm workers, there has been a slight falling off in the call. In some of the farming sections there are many offers of tenant positions for year around work.

REV. SAMUEL BOULT DIES.

Was Pastor of Mariners' Church and Head of Port Society.

The Rev. Samuel Boulton, Superintendent of the New York Port Society and pastor of its Mariners' Church, died this morning, after an illness of two months, at his home. Mr. Boulton was born at Birkenhead, England, Sept. 29, 1848, and was the son of Capt. Boulton, who commanded the first steam packet going from Liverpool to Africa.

Young Boulton became first mate of the mail boat from Liverpool to Montreal. While in this city he visited the Mariners' Church, where he was converted. He graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. He gave twenty-nine years of faithful service to the work of the Port Society.

His funeral services will be held at his residence, No. 137 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 2 P. M. The directors of the society now in the city will serve as honorary pallbearers.

AGED COUPLE GAS VICTIMS

Almost Asphyxiated as Result, Relief of Religious Rite.

Rabbi Abraham Grossman, seventy-six years old, and his wife, seventy-nine, were almost asphyxiated to-day in their home, No. 305 East One Hundredth Street. The cause was attributed to the old couple's reverence in their orthodox observance of the Feast of Succoth. Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, when retiring last night, in placing an ancient ritual, did not turn out the lights. It is believed a gust of wind extinguished the flame, leaving the gas to escape. Dr. Grossman, of Reception Hospital, Brooklyn, restored them.



To go without glasses when you require them is to miss much of the beautiful in life.

Your best girl, picturesque scenery, and even your mother-in-law, will look better to you if you have defective eyesight and wear eyeglasses.

Ask any of your eyeglass wearing friends to tell you whether they would part with their glasses for one hundred times the cost—if they could not secure another pair.

Harris Glasses—if needed—cost from \$2.00 upward.

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27 West 33rd St., near 4th Ave.
448 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st & 52nd Sts.
10 Nassau St.
1405 St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 100th & 101st Sts.
2020 Broadway, bet. 10th & 11th Sts.

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Bonford

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ONE BOX PROVES IT. 25c

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